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**Uria lomvia in South Carolina.**—My young friends Rowland and Herbert Nowell have sent me a specimen of Brünnich's Murre taken near Anderson, S. C., Dec. 19, 1896. Anderson is the seat of the county of the same name, in the extreme northwestern portion of the State, lat. about  $34^{\circ} 36' N.$ , long.  $5^{\circ} 38' W.$  from Washington, not far below the Blue Ridge, and about 196 miles from the nearest point on the sea-coast, which would be in the vicinity of Beaufort. The bird was captured about three miles southwest from the city, in an open field near a creek. It was found by a hunting dog, which pointed it and then ran up to it; the bird pecked at the dog, and also at the man who came to pick it up. It could not fly, though it showed no bruises or evidences of injury when, having been kept alive till the 23d, and fed on raw meat, it died and was skinned. The specimen is a bird of the year, identical with various others I have compared in the U. S. National Museum. Bill black, small, perfectly smooth, with a rather sharper gonydial angle than usual; eyes brown, feet light brown. Length 15.75; extent 28.75; wing 7.70; tail 2, rounded; culmen 1.20; gonys 0.63; height of bill 0.42; width 0.27; tarsus 1.30; middle toe and claw 1.96. (Fresh measurements by the Messrs. Nowell.) Plumage as usual for this age and season.

This is, I think, the first record of the species for South Carolina. The individual is one of what must have been a large flight of these birds about the middle of last December. 'Forest and Stream' of Feb. 6, 1897, notes one taken Dec. 17, 1896, and another Dec. 19, 1896, both at Cape Charles, Va., where also was a King Eider taken Jan. 2, 1897. I hear of a number of other cases of Brünnich's Murre beyond its ordinary range about this time; some of them will doubtless reach 'The Auk' with this one. On looking up the weather record, I find that there was an area of atmospheric depression at Charleston, S. C., at 8 A.M. of Dec. 15; it travelled rapidly northeastward on the 15th and 16th, and was severe along the coast from N. C. to Maine on the night of the 15th, on the 16th, 17th, and part of the 18th. This storm-center evidently caused the dispersion of comparatively large numbers of northern sea-birds inland, far beyond their normal flights.—ELLIOTT COUES, *Washington, D. C.*

**The Terns of Dyer's and the Weepeeket Islands.**—On June 23, 1896, I landed on Dyer's Island in Narragansett Bay, a small island of some twenty acres in extent and covered on the lowlands with beach grass and on the uplands with blackberry (*Rubus canadensis*) and bayberry (*Myrica cerifera*).

Before landing I could see a few Terns hovering above the island; there proved to be, however, some ten pairs inhabiting it, as a number of counts made twenty birds in the air after I landed, and I believe that they do not wander far during the day.

The Terns were all Wilson's (*Sterna hirundo*), and I found but one nest on the island, which contained three eggs; it was a typical nest, — a few grasses on the sand amid the beach grass. The eggs would have hatched